and Mr. Irving (who comes on the 31st), will thus be almost simultaneously in the public view.

Mr. McCullough, at the Star Theatre, enters on the last week of his engagement. It is to be devoted "Brutus," "Othello," "The Gladiator," "Virginius and "Richard III." During the past three weeks Mr. Mo-Cullough has appeared only in Virginius and Spartacus, but these noble impersonations have sufficed to attract crowds of enthusiastic spectators, and have been received with abundant favor.

One of the most important theatrical events of the present season is to occur this week at the New Park Theatre, where will be produced a new play, from the French, with the title of "Her Sacrifice," cast as fol-lows:

e French, with the title of
was:
Gabrielle Gerard, (Manon Lorraine)... Kate Forsythe
Diane, Haroness be Neuville... Octavia Allen
Diane, Haroness be Neuville... Course Thorndyke
Mad. Doche
Addie Freeter Kunkei
Lilla Vane
Bettine... Emily Lytton
Andre Lorraine, a young artist... Robert L. Downing
Andre Lorraine, a young artist... Robert L. Downing
Michael Gerard... Lendon McCormack
Victor Delbarre... Landon McCormack
Victor Delbarre... Harold Fosberg
Henry, Count DeLery... Nelson Wheateroft
Wester Latrade... George Hoey

SOCIAL INCIDENTS IN WAS HINGTON.

COMING DINNER PARTIES, TEAS AND RECEPTIONS-

PERSONAL. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- A number of dinner parties, teas and informal receptions will enliven the Lenten shadows of this week. The British Minister gives a dinner to-morrow evening, and on Wednesday the President gives another state dinner of fifty or more covers. This will probably conclude the series of state dinners given to Senators and Representatives. The President will give a dinner in honor of General Grant, when the latter is sufficiently recovered from his lameness to accept the courteey. The family circle at the White House now consists of the dent's two sisters. Mrs. Haynesworth and Mrs. McElroy; his niece, Miss McElroy; nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Masten; and Miss Sharpe, daughter of General Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y. Nellie Arthur goes to a day school here, and Allan Arthur makes brief but frequent visits home from Princeton.
On Wednesday evening Marshal, and Mrs. McMichael

give the last of their series of receptions; on Thursday, the wife of Representative Slocum gives a tea from 4

the wife of Representative Slocum gives a tea from 4 to 7, and in the evening Senator and Mrs. Miller, of California, give a dinner party.

Lieutenant Danenhower and bride arrived here yesterday on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. William Tucker, who has spent the winter here with her parents, Senator and Mrs. Logan, has returned to Sante Fe. N. M., where her husband is stationed. She was accompanied by Miss Stella Lowry, of Jamestown, N. Y., who will be her guest for two months. Early in April Paymaster and Mrs. Tucker and Miss Lowry join a party, including General Stanley and staff, for a visit to the City of Mexico.

Next week George Riddle gives two parlor readings, one at the residence of Senator Hill, and the other at the residence of Commissioner Loring. John Sidney Webb and Miss Sallie Loring make the arrangements.

Mrs. Harris, of Indianapolis, is the guest of the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Gresham.

Mrs. De Streuve, the wife of the Russian Minister, spends much time with Mrs. Henry Bingham, who is seriously ill.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB.

Boston, March 22 .- At the last meeting of the Military-Historical Society, held at the house of the Hon. John C. Ropes, General Francis A. Walker read a graphic paper upon "The Battle of Ream Station," at which he was taken prisoner.

Mrs. A. W. Beardman gave a large reception in honor of her guest, Madame Madeline Schiller, on Tuesday eveing at her house on Charles-st. Among those present were Mr. Otto Grundman, the artist; Mr. Edward H. Clement, Editor of The Transcript, and Mrs. Clement; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Elenberg, Lieutenant Winder, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott W. Pratt, Major H. C. Brooks, Dr. Edgar Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Tyler B. King. Mrs. John G. Cabot gave another of her dinner-parties

(which have been a feature of fashionable society the past vinter) on Tuesday evening at her house on Beacon-st. Among the guests were Mr. William D. Howells, the author, and Mrs. Howells; General and Mrs. Francis A. Waiker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. Henry Saltoustall and Mr. Edward Silsbee. Mr. B. C. Porter, the well-known artist, left town this

week for New-York, to paint the portrait of a member of the family of Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Porter has in his studie an unfinished but artistic portrait of Mrs. William Astor and her two children, which he waits Mrs. Astor's return from Rome to put the finishing touches up on. The Rev. Phillips Brooks will be the president of the

Board of Trustees of the new church school to be st arted under the direction of Mr. Endicott Peabody in Groton, through the liberality of Messrs. James and Prescott Lawrence. Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted has been en-gaged to lay out the grounds, and the erection of the gaged to lay out the grounds, and the erection of the school buildings will begin at once. It is hoped that the

Rev. Brooke Hereford read a paper upon the transition between the use of the Roman and the so-called Arabic numerals. Professor Lyon, of Harvard College, spoke on the great field the vaileys of the Tigris and Euphrates afford for archieological research. Professor Morse talked of the modes of the different races in using the arrow, and the variation in the proportion of certain shells at the present time and in geologic periods.

The new Hollis-st. church on the Back Bay, which will be finished in May, will have a memorial window to Starr King and to John Pierpout, former pastors of the

Professor D. A. Sargent, of the Harvard Gymnasium read a paper before The New-England Women's Club Monday afternoon upon "The Physical Basis of Educa tion." He argued that the stamina of the intellectuagrowth is in physical development. The body and the mind should receive equal training, which should not be spoken of separately, but should be called the body-mind or the mind-body training. The Metaphysical Club, of which Mrs. Julia Anaguos,

daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is the leading met at Mrs. Winslow's on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke talked upon Transcendental ism, which subject was later discussed by the Rev. Dr. A A. Miner, John S. Dwight, the musical critic, and Mrs.

The Society of Civil Engineers met for their annua the Society of Engineers in New York, Edward Atkinson, General F. A. Walker, and Major C. W. Baymond, United States Engineer. The two last-named made speeches.

A committee of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard College has lately revised (with the assistance of Mr. George Baty Blake, president of the club in 1858) the constitution of the club, so as to provide for the election of members by twenty-fives instead of by tens, as heretofore, and these are to be amounced in alphabetical order, instead of preference being given to the more popular men. Already twenty-five men have been chosen from the invitor class by this new rule, but it is said that they

\$20,000. Over \$9,000 has already been subscribed, which has come largely from graduate members.

The large double house at the corner of Park and Beaconsts, known as the licknor mansion, is to be partly forn down and a building for business purposes erected in its place. This house has an interesting history. It was built by Thomas Amory, a wealthy Bostonian, for histown use. The house dates back to 1804, and among its occupants have been Christophet Gore, with whom Daniel Webster studied law, and in honer of whom Harvard College Labrary was manied; Edward G. Malbone, the portrait painter; and the Hon. Sambel Deater, one of the giants of the bar and the first president of the earliest miassachusetts Temperance society. Lefavette stayed in this nouse during his visit to Boston in 1824. Here the historian of Spanish literature, Georgefficknor, resided here was that fine collection of books which he bequeathed to the Public Library; and here his twidowfand daughter, Miss Anna Ticknor, still live during the winter.

"The King is dead—long live the King!" people are saying about Mr. Henry L. Higginson's Boston Symphony Orchestra, for on to-night's programme of the last concert of the season appears authoritatively the name of the new conductor, fierr Geriege, who will take the batton Mr. Henschel lays down this evening with the last note of the Ninlii symphony, with that symphony is given Behamman's "Manired" master for the seller in the symphony there are Mrs. Henre Levi Celling read by Mr. Howard M. Ticknor. For the soles in the symphony there are Mrs. Henre the last concerning the symphony there are Mrs. Henre che and Mr. Heinrich; they also sing the little spirit quariette in the "Manired".

ARRIVAL OF MR. IRVING.

Henry Irving, Miss Terry and the rest of the Irving Company arrived in New-York at 7 p. m. yesterday from Philadelphia. Miss Terry at once crossed over to Brooklyn, where she will stay with friends for a week. Mr. Irving, Mr. Loveday and Bram Stoker dined last night with James McHenry at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Stoker said that the entire party was well and looking forward to their New-York engagement, which begins this day week, at the Star Theatre. They have been do-ing a large business lately and in Boston played to over \$24,000.

GATLING GUNS FOR CHINA. HARTFORD, March 23.-The Gatling Gun Company has

OBITUARY.

JOHN JAY CISCO.

John Jay Cisco, the well-known banker, who was Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York during the war, died suddenly at his home, No. 136 Fifthave., yesterday morning. For about a year he had been suffering from jaundice, but he had not been confined to his bed, although several times he was compelled to remain from his business for a day. On Friday, however, he was taken ill with a bilious complaint and com-pelled to seek his bed. He grew werse the next day, and about 4 p. m. he became semiunconscious. From that moment he began sinking, and at 4:30 o'clock the next morning surrounded by his family and attended by Dr. Gerard Lindsey, he died. His death is believed to have been due to a complication of kidney disorders in connection with his bilious com-

Mr. Cisco was born in this city on April 26, 1806. His father, Peter H. Cisco, was an old New-York merchant, but the family came originally from Spain and the name was a contraction of Francisco. As a boy he received common school education, and early went into the wholesale cloth business. From the beginning he was successful in his career, and in partner-ship with Bronson Peek he did a large and remunerative es in cloth in Pearl-st. The house passed through two or three panies in the cloth trade, and more than thirty-five years ago Mr. Cisco retired from the business with a handsome fortune. He had early taken great interest in politics, and at this time was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. Frem 1843 to 1844 he served as School Commissioner in the Seventh Ward, and was subsequently talked of as a candidate

for Mayor. In 1857, upon the accession of James Buchanan to the Presidency, Mr. Cisco was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer, succeeding John A. Dix in that office. He held the place until about the close of the war, and his influence, under the financial administration of Secretary of the Treasury Chase, was great. He was the medium of negotiation between the Government and the banking interests, and his high standing with bankers and capitalists, growing out of their confidence in his integrity and their respect of his judgment, rendered his services valuable in the extreme to the Government. His relations with Secretary Chase were of the closest and most confidential character and not a single important step was taken by the financial administration without previous consultation with the Assistant Treasurer. In fact bankers came to consider that any views he might present were a finality with the Secretary. It was at Mr. Cisco's house that in 1862 Secretary Chase held the famous conference looking to the stabilahment of the present National banking system, at which were present the leading bankers of New-York,

Philadelphia and Boston. In 1863 Mr. Cisco's health began to fail, by reason of a catarrhal affection which threatened to settle on his lungs. He repeatedly asked the President to relieve him from his oncrous duties, but at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Chase he was persuaded to hold his position until 1864 when his resignation was finally accepted and John A. Stewart appointed to succeed him. Mr. Claso rested for a time, when in 1867, his health having returned, he formed the present banking him of John J. Claso & Son, taking his son, John A., as partner. The firm started business at No. 33 Wall-st., but several years later were compelled to increase accommodations at No. 59 Wall-st. Frederick T. Foote, who had been a clerk at the Sub-Treasury under Mr. Claso's administration, went with him into the banking business and last year was admitted to the firm.

The house has been well known in several important negotiations of railroad bonds, and it had charge of placing the issues of the Houston and Texas Central and the Louisville and Nashville railroad companies. In the latter company Mr. Claso was particularly interested and was a large holder of its securities. He never was adirector in the Louisville road, but was a director of tas Houston and Texas Central for about eight years. The only other official connection with railroads of Mr. Claso was his treasurership of the Union Pacific Railroad for some years after it was projected. He declined many solicitations to become treasurer, until the Government consented to his taking the place in order to watch its interests. Mr. Claso was one of the founders of the United States Trust Company in 1853; he was its vice-president for twenty years, and was a director in the City Bank and for many years a director in the Manhattan Gas Company. In all of those places Mr. Claso distinguished himself by his unremitting devotion to the interests of the institutions. He was a member of the Historical and Geographical societies and for over twenty years was a member of the Raitorical and Geographical societies and for over twenty years as a member of the B catarrhal affection which threatened to settle on his lungs He repeatedly asked the President to relieve him from his

arotine C. Cisco. Mr. Cisco was closely devoted to his business, but while school buildings will begin at once. It is hoped that the
school will be opened the coming fall, a prospectus having been issued atready.

The Thursday Evening Club met this week at the house
of Mr. Thomas L. Amory, on Commonwealth-ave. The
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esicem. His estate is estimated at over \$2,000,000.
The funeral services will be held on Wednesday at 10 a.m., at Trinity chapt in West Twenty-fifth-st. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

EDWARD H. MARSH. Edward H. Marsh, of the tirm of Laselle, Marsh & Gardner, wholesale druggists of No. 10 Gold-st., died yesterday morning at his home, No. 319 Adelphi-st,. Brooklyn. He was in his usual health on Saturday, attended to his business, and went to the Water Color Exhibition in the evening. About 7 a.m. yesterday he complained to his wife of a sharp pain in the region of his complained to his wife of a sharp pain in the region of his heart, and in twenty minutes be was dead. He was about fifty-four years of age, and for twenty-nine years he had been in the wholesale drug business in this city, with his firth, one of the largest in the business, employing 150 men. He was well known in social and chartable circles in Brooklyn, and he was one of the prominent members of the Clinton Avenue Compressional Church, in which his funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 p. m. The surviving family consists of a widow, three sons and one daughter.

FRANCIS W. HURTT.

Francis W. Hurtt, the manufacturer of Pond's Extract, died of erysipelas at the Windsor Hotel yesterday in the fifty-second year of his age. Mr. Hurtt was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1832. At one time he was editor and part owner of The Ohio State Journal at Columbus. When the war broke out he entered the army and rewhen the war broke out he entered the army and re-ceived an appointment upon General Robert C. Schenck's staff. At the close of the war he came to New-York and purchased an interest in the Humpbrey Homeopathic Medical Company. Afterward he retired from that com-pany and devoted his capital and energies to the manu-facture of Pond's Extract. He was twice married and leaves a widow and two sons, B. Scott Hurtt and F. D. Hurtt. The funeral will take place on Tuesday after-naon.

THE REV. HENRY MORGAN.

Boston, March 23 .- The Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, died last night of pneumonia; age, fifty-nine. For twenty-five years, from platform and pulpit, he waged a relentless war upon gambling and the social evil. He was pastor of the First Independent Methodist Church, in Shawmut-ave. Mr. Morgan came originally Newtown, Coun. Two weeks ago he lectured in Music Hall, and announced that it would be his last public appearance. He took cold while returning home from the call, and his death was the result. A nice legal point will proposity be raised in relation to the possession of the church property and parsonage, which, with one or two small adjoining buildings, were purchased with money raised by subscription, and the deeds made out in Mr. Morgan's name. If he has died without a will the property will revert to his brother, who lives in Newtown, Coun. The largest subscribers, among whom was ex-Governor Claffin, will institute proceedings to determine Mr. Morgan's right of possession. The estate is valued at about \$50,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

SYRACUSE, March 23.-Ex-Mayor John Demong died to-night of crystpelas. He served the city as Alderman three terms, and was elected Mayor by the Democrats in 1882. CLEVELAND, March 23.—H. B. Hurlbut, long prominent tn railroad affairs, died here last night from pneumonia and heart disease, aged sixty-six.

MR. SCHELL'S CONDITION.

The condition of Augustus Schell was unchanged yesterday except that he was thought to be somewhat weaker. Drs. Guernsey and Dubois said at midnight that he would probably live through the night, but could not recover. He was conscious throughout the day, and his mind was clear. He talked intelligently with the friends surrounding his bed. He was fully conwith the friends surrounding his bed. He was fully con-scious of his critical condition. During the day many of Mr. Schell's old friends called and inquired as to his con-dition. William H. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and others of his business associates, sent to know how he was. His brothers, Robert and Edward, are by his bed-

AMATEUR BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Detective-Sergeants King and O'Connor on Saturday forenoon noticed a young man with a suspicious looking bundle going in and out of pawnshops on the Bowery. They followed him around until he led them uptown, and disappeared in the hallway of No. 158 West Forty-sixth-st. Detective-Sergeants Lyon and Slawson oined the others, and the four men watched on the sidewalk. In a few minutes the man they had been following came out of the house, in company with two others.

The four detectives followed them to No. 191 Bowery,
where they arrested them. Inspector Byrnes got them

to confess. The youth with the bundle was Bernard Weifernstern, are nineteen, of No. 117 Baat Fifty-fifthst. His companions were George Barrett, age twenty-one, of No. 158 West Forty-sixth-st., and Waiter D. Stymes, age twenty-one, of No. 103 East Sixtisth-st. The three young men, who are not professional theyes, on the night of March 19 entered the house of J. B. Shotwell, at No. 163 West Forty-sixth-st., and robbed him of a lot of solid silverware and some sealskin clothing, valued in all at nearly \$1,000.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY. LIEUTENANT GORRINGE TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW

OF ITS CONDITION. A dispatch from Philadelphia published in yesternay's Tribune announced the appointment of ex-Lieutenant Gorringe as receiver of the American Shipbuilding Company by Judge Mitchell, of Philadelphia, on the application of the Bank of New-York Last even-ing a TRIBUNE reporter saw Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, the counsel of the company, who said: "Mr. Gorringe was appointed receiver at the suggestion of the plaintiff in the suit, who thought that it would be for the best interests of the creditors of the company that the work on the vessels which it is building should proceed under Mr. Gorringe's supervison. The company's capital is \$300,000. This was found insufficient. When an attempt was made to increase the capital the company found itself embarrassed as to its credit by stories which were set affoat in this city, which Mr. Gorringe says are wholly unfounded. So soon as the vessels which are on the stocks are completed the company will be able to pay all its debts and the capital will be increased \$700,000 or \$800,000."

Mr. Gorringe, who was found at his rooms at a Mr. Gorringe, who was found at his rooms at a late hour, said: "This suit in Philadelphia is an effort to protect the creditors and patrons of the company. It would be suicidal for the stockholders or creditors to stop the work of the company or annul its charter. This would be the effect of Mr. Hush's success in his suit. I do not wish to question his motives in bringing that suit. Since I was appointed receiver on Saturday I have received telegrams from five of the largest creditors of the company and also from one of its patrons for whom we are building the largest of our vessels approving my receivership. We have nine nessels on the stocks which the court has ordered me to finish. Eight of them will be completed by the middle of August and the inith some time in September. As to the taking of contracts for other new vessels, the court will decide that matter later. So far as I can see, the assets of the company are abundant to pay every dollar of its indebtedness if we are only given time, and there will not, in my opinion, be the slightest difficulty in raising all the capital we may need after we have completed the vessels now in course of construction. The company is at present engaged in liquidating its indebtedness, and will continue to do so as fast as possible. I purpose to reduce expenses as far as practicable, though of course there will be some added expense because of the restrictions under which we will be compelled to work. We look upon this movement to annul our charter as an attempt to worry us."

CELEBRATING THE PARIS COMMUNE.

MEETING OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE BOWERY-SOME SANGUINARY SPEECHES, Justus Schwab with a high fur cap upon his end sat at the head of a flight of stairs in a Bowery concert room last night and disposed of hugh red tickets with "Vive la Commune!" in prominent type upon them. The Societé Communiste Revolutionaire and the Inter national Working People's Association were commemo ating the thirteenth anniversary of the Paris revolution of 1871. They commemorated in a large hall on the second floor which was about half-filled with a miscellaneous audience. The majority were young men and young women presumably attracted by the promised ball which was to end the proceedings. Beyond the recogni tion of the fact that red ribbons become most compexous it is safe to say that communistic principles were but little thought of by the dansels. There were plenty of small boys and smaller girls too, which still further prevented the applause being deafening when either Mr of the World." On the platform at one end of room was a small table at wideh sat the orators of the evening. They were a thin, bent middle-aged gentleman with gray gressive looking whiskers who was Herr Most, and a slim, dark young man with a fine head of hair who was A. Oldini, a member of the Commune. In the regre gunary programme, was Honorary President, Drury took the chair, and after an overture had been played, asid:

"Louise Michel is with us in spirit though corporally
she is in prison. The Ecvolution spread the germs of
though through the world. How far are we from another 'Sel Then the head of a Fing relied at the feet of the
people. Let Bismarck recall this and ponder."

people. Let Bismarck recail this and ponder.

He then introduced Oldine as "one who fought for Garbald and was secretary of the Committee of Public Safety in '71." Mr. Oldint took a vuly of water, shook his fine head of hair, and speaking in French begged the reporters not to exaggerate the sentiments they might hear expressed. He went on to say that if the Commune had succeeded France would have had a strong and vigorous republic instead of the weak semblance of one at present existing. The fault of the Commune had been its leniency. It should have destroyed the suske and laid all Paris in ruins.

mins.

Mr. Drury then introduced Herr Most as the particular friend of Bismarck, a merry jest which was apparently enjoyed by the audience, smong whom Germans predominated. Most spoke in German vizorously. He said: "The history of the people is one of violence and oppression but one of the brightest pages is that on which the story of the 18th of March was written. What was the Commine! A protest not only against the throne but against the condition of the people. An effort towards freeling the masses, a protest against the altar, against priesteroft, ignorance and tyranny. A protest against cepital and against all existing social institutions. After its heroic tight the Commune was killed by Bismarck who sold the freedom of France to gain bis milliards. The work of social revolution is going on today. Beneath the apparently calm surface we hear the explosion of dynamite in London and the crack of the revolver in Vienna. We will press on with the black flag of famine ahead and will plant our standard or the ruins of palaces. When the time comes to carricule these streets we shall be ready."

Mr. Most mopped his heated brow, took a drink of water and sat dews. Victoriphrury then asked the audience to drink Bismarck's health in the name of their brothers and sisters nurriered by then kings of all the world. A feeble cry of "Vive is Commune" arose, and with a sign of relief the young men and women settled to enjoy the musical programme provided and to end all with a dance. Mr. Drury then introduced Herr Most as the particular

GENERAL DOCKERY ON THE WARPATH.

General Thomas Dockery, the financial agent of the City of Houston, Texas, was bound over by Justice White in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday to pay \$10 a week to his wife, whom he had deserted. He lives at No. 54 West Twenty-eighth-st., and his wife is living at No. 54 West Twenty-eighth-st., and his wife is living with Mr. and Mrs. George A. Jackson, at No. 109 Malsey-st., Brooklyn. They were with her in court on Saturday, and General Dockery made threats of personal violence sgainst Mr. Jackson. Yesterday he went to Mr. Jackson's house threats of personal violence sgainst Mr. Jack-son. Yesterday he went to Mr. Jackson's house son. Yesterday he went to Mr. Jackson's house while the Jacksons were at church, and his wife was sent in the parior to meet the calier. As soon as she recognized her husband, she was seized with a violent fit of bysterfa, and a physician had to be called to care for her. General Dockery lett the house but waited near for the return of Mr. Jackson. When the latter saw the doughty General he ran as fast as his dignity would permit to the Ninth Precluct Station, in Gates-ave., hear Marcy-ave., where he obtained the services of Detective Kelly to protect him. General Dockery said to him that he wanted to have a talk. Mr. Jackson retorted that he wanted othing to do with General Dockery. Mr. Jackson was then asked to go into a vacant lot and settle matters with his fists, when he declined the offer. General Dockery applied scurritons epithets to his wife. Upon this Detective Kelly told General Dockey that he mattop. The latter then waiked away and took a street ear

TEMPERANCE WORK AT PLAINFIELD.

Fifteen hundred people pushed their way through the muddy streets and crowded into the First Eaplist Church at Piainfield last evening at the Union ospel Temperance meeting. The Rev need the exercises, assisted by John H. French, presi gave a statistical report showing the enormous waste aused by the rum traile. The Rev. Mr. Goodrich, or New-Haven, Conn., said that he believed in excitement New-Haven, Conn., said that the believed in excitement when excitement was needed. President French said that there were numerous reports in circulation to the effect that he had broken his piedge. These reports he effect that he had broken his piedge. These reports he characterized as infamous hos, set affect to induce other members against going to the liquor shops for anything after having shread the piedge. Ex-Mayer Nathan Harper decisred that he was an undisquised advecate of abstincture from all interlosing beverages. City Physician H. H. Lowrie, John Goodwin, Isaas Brokaw, T. J Gillies, Fred Martin and Dr. Horace Kimball glass made speedies. On the appeal for signers to the piedge, about thirty added their names to the roll.

Over fifty members went to Westfield to start the campaign there, and this evening a large delegation will go by special invitation to Elizabeth, to help 'the work at that place. A ladies' temperance prayer meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon.

FIGHTING IRISH AND ITALIANS. Just as a platoon of policemen were going out on their beats in the Sixth Precinct last evening a small oy came rushing into the Elizabeth Street Police Station yelling, "De Italians is trying fer ter kill us, Cap'n." A troop of children with Irish lineaments swarmed up the steps behind the panting lad, yelling. in discordant tones, that the Italians were beating "Tim" Finagan and several of his comrades, around at Mulberry and Canal sts. Captain "Jack" McCullough ordered a squad of seven policemen to proceed to the place indicated, under the command of Officer Samuel Bulley When the officers reached the spot the Italians were seen rushing hither and thither in blind rage, chas-ing boys and young ruffians who were politing them with stones and half-brickbats and rotten vegetables. Italian women, with shrill cries, joined in the fray, and beads

were out of every window.

The squad of police caused a lull in the battle which had been begun by a crowd of Irish boys pelting with missiles the children of Italy. The contest was lagravated into the proportions of a riot by the hostile feeling existing between the Irish and Italian residents of the neighborhood. Officer Balley and his mon arrested.

hven of the Italians who were locked up in the station rouse. Their names were Giovanni Tiro, Tomasso Mo-ino, Luigi Nastori, Francisco Martucci, Francisco Spaldi, Francisco Montro and Pasquale Jano.

THEOUGH NEW-YORK STATE. THE CASE OF THE FISHKILL BANK.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES ON THE PART OF THE STOCK HOLDERS. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 23.-The affairs the Fishkill National Bank will come before a jury tonorrow. The bank was closed in January, 1877. Its ea-

tire capital stock of \$200,000 was gone, a surplus which had amounted at one time to \$50,000 was exhausted, and an assessment of 60 per cent on the capital stock has been collected. The suit which begins in the Circuit Court tomorrow, for which a special jury has been empanelled, was begun by six or eight of the etockholders against the lirectors to recover damages in \$30,000, the value of their stock and the amount they have been compelled to pay as assessment upon it. These stockholders charge that the directors entirely neglected their duty, and that they permitted Alexander Barlow, the cashier, who is accused of having robbed the bank, and who has been found guilty on an indictment for embezzlement, but is still at large, to have control of every detail of the bank's business, without the supervision which the directors were bound to exercise. The defence is a general denial under the statute of limitations.

When the complaint was first made the defendants demurred to it on the ground that, admitting all the facts stated in the complaint to be true, they were not liable. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Barnard, and his order was affirmed by the General Term. Afterward his order and the General Term order were both reversed by the Court of Appeals. The directors appealed from the Court of Appeals. The directors appealed from the Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court, but the latter decided that it could not entertain the appeal. That sent the case back, when defendants put in an answer which raised the issue that is now to be tried. their stock and the amount they have been compelled to

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING A CHURCH.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LOCKPORT, March 23 .- The police last night crested the two burglars who robbed the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, last Wednesday night, of \$150 of the Sabbath-school collections. The names of the men arrested are Reuben J. Milburn, alias "Reub." Pickels, age twenty-eight, and Fred J. Woods, age twenty-two. A large part of the money has been discovered, and the po-lice say that they have complete evidence that the prison-ers committed the orline.

A CAMP-FIRE OF THE GRAND ARMY. TROY, March 23.-To-morrow evening Post Willard, of the Grand Army of the Republic, will tonder reception in the City Hall to Department Commander Ira M. Hedges and his staff. Posts Benedict of Albany, Wood of Hooslek Falls, and Lyons of Cohoes, will attend in a body. A delegation from Post Goss, of New-York, will also be present. A camp-fire and banquet will follow the reception.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 23 .- A number of the composttors in The Courier office went out on a strike yester-day. Enough men, however, remained to get out the paper, and the foreman expects to have all the cases filled before the week is out.

A POLITICAL SERMON BY DR. NEWMAN. NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS-HIS CHURCH TROUBLES-

EDMUNDS AND ARTHUR. There was a marked falling off in the attendance at Dr. Newman's church yesterday morning. Long rows of empty pews stared the paster in the faceand the few occupied seats in the rear were filled nainly with strangers. In the centre pews sat Deacon Foster and the adherents of Dr. Newman. Descor Ranney and his family were as usual conspicuous by their absence. Trustee Hopkins and other disaffected members of the congression occupied pews to the right. Dr. Newman sat calmly behind the pulpit, with the attitute and expression of a man who proposed to stay where he was. The morning sermon described "The Religious Mission of the Imagination." The sermon ealt only with moral truths, and no reference to the roubles of the church greeted the expectant listeners. We must not allow the memory to go on excursions," aid the preacher toward the close of his discourse how many of our misfortunes and griefs are purely maginary, and how often do we allow ourselves to magine that just what is troubling us to-day will con inue to trouble us in the future! How often do we let Liliputian troubles grow in our imagination into

" I have nothing to say," said Dr. Newman, to a TRIB-ENE reporter when the service was over and the congre-cation moving out; " you had better see the deacons." "Matters are at a standstill," said Deacon Foster, There is no new action anticipated."

Oh, yes, everything is quiet," said Trustee Hopkins, as he gianced fronteally at the group around the pastor.
"We can go to law if we-tike, but we shan't do it at
present. Perhaps br. Newman will come over to Congregationalism and be installed by a Congregational
cleraryman—if he can get one to do it for him. We shall
wait till he does that."

The evening serving was on "The Reign of the

clerayman—If he can get one to do it for fifth. We shall want till he does that."

The evening sermon was on "The Reign of the People." There are three cardinal principles in the government of our country," said Dr. Newman. First, that all political authority is possessed by the sanction of the people; second, that all political authority is rightly executed when it is executed for the weifare of the people and third, that all political authority is executed for the weifare of the people when it is in harmony with the government of God. All upward and onward movements in history have been made by the people. In our own city, we can recall how the people has risen in their might to overthrow an individuality almost supreme. So now some of our noble citizens at Albany are wrestling from that band, the Board of Aldermen, which has proved an enemy to the municipality, the

DEDICATING A METHODIST CHURCH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW EDIFICE-THE DEBT

ALMOST CANCELLED BY SUBSCRIPTION. A tall, square tower of brown rock gives enance to the new Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal hurch, at Eighty-sixth-st, and Park-ave. The church vas dedicated yesterday. Throughout the day and eve ing the audience room and galleries were crowded. The exterior of the church is of brown stone with a rough finish. In the interior there is little attempt at decorution. J. Cleveland Cady, the architect, has introduced quiet but rich effect with simple methods. The panelled eiling rests on broad Roman arches. The prevailing nts on the walls, dark brown and russet shades in the woodwork, relieved by the bright gill of the organ pipes, the single chandelter and the sconces on the side walls. An abundant volume of softened light pours through the stained glass windows of the front and street side. Behind the pulpit, which is broad and spacious, is a recess panelled with cherry for the choir and organist, the instrument itself filling in the recess above on a level with the galleries.

The former name of the church was the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, and for forty years it has been the largest Methodist society in this part of the city. Ministers from the Methodist schurches in all parts of New-York attended the services, and a line of carriages on the streets awaited members of different congregations. The Building Committee, through its charman, E. C. Keys, and Trassurer John S. Young, made a statement of the finances. The ground cost 852,500, and the church, chapel and parsonage furnished entire, \$101,000.

—a total of \$153,500. From the sale of the old property and previous subscriptions \$35,500 had been realized, leaving a debt to be paid of \$98,000. Mr. Young added that the property is now worth \$200,000. Chaplain McCabe conducted the appeal for ofterings to cancel this debt. Within a few minutes \$10,000 was subscribed; \$30,000 was obtained at the morning service, and the subscriptions during the day amounted to \$78,000. This was sufficient to free the church and chapel, but leaves the debt on the parsonage, which is valued at \$20,000. In his opening prayer the flav, belook Lull who was pastor of the church from 1871 to 1873, asked that the gifts might come from the heart as well as the hand, and that this pulpit should never be occupied save by a preacher of the Gospel who should never magnify the wisdom or doings of man. Bishop Edward G. Andrews preached the morning sermon, selecting his text from Paid's sermon to the Athenians on Mars' Hill. The present pastor, the Rev. A. J. Paimer, read an secount of the history of the church. Many of the former pastors of the church participated in the services. Of these were the Rev. S. A. Seaman, who was its minister in 1844; the Rev. P. C. Oakley, pastor in 1851 and 1852; the Rev. W. G. Browning in 1859; the Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail, from 1874 to 1875, and again from 1879 to 1882. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail, from 1874 to 1875, and again from 1879 to 1882. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Terry, throstry, th The former name of the church was the Yorkville

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. R. H. M'KIM REVIEW-ING A FAMOUS DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUN-

CIL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the course of the recent controversy touching the inspiration and authority of the Bible, reference has been made more than once, both in the secular and the religious press, to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (the final Court of Appeals in causes ecclesiastical in England) in the case of the Rev. Rowland Williams, D. D., charged with hereay on the ground of certain statements made by him in an article in the famous volume entitled "Essays and Reviews." Believing that the issues involved and the judg ment rendered in that cause celebre have been misunder stood, and that inferences have been drawn therefrom injurious to the Anglican Church, as well as at variance with the truth, I beg to call attention to the following points:

That Dr. Williams was acquitted upon the ground that he had "nowhere in terms asserted that Holy Scripture is not the Word of God," and that the passages alleged from his writings did not necessarily involve the position "that the Bible is not the Word of God, nor the rule of faith." The judges held that the meaning of Dr. Williams upon the question of inspiration might fairly be given as follows: "The Bible was inspired by the Holy Spirit that has ever dwelt and still dwells in the church, which dwelt also in the sacred writers of Holy Scripture, and which will aid and illuminate the minds of those who read Holy Scripture, trusting to receive the guidadce and assistance of that spirit." Dr. Williams had affirmed that the Bible is "an expression of devout reason, and therefore to be read with reason in freedom," and that it is "the written voice of the congregation." But the Court held that this language need not necessarily imply that the Bible is the composition of devout or pleus men and nothing more. (See "Six Privy Council Judgment," Henry S. King & Co., pp. 96, 97.)

2.—That the terms of the judgment are such that we

are warranted in inferring that had Dr. Williams been proved to have denied that the Bible is the Word of God and the Rule of Faith, he would have been condemned. 3.-That upon any possible view of the case, the judgment pronounced gives no color for asserting that the Church of England-supposing this Court to be the exponent of her decisions—has given license to her ministers to deny that the Bible is supreme and infallible as a rule of faith and morals; or to teach any doctrine of inspiration which by necessary inference leads to that conclusion.

as a rule of faith and morals; or to teach any doctrine of inspiration which by necessary inference leads to that conclusion.

The only other charge against Dr. Williams which came before the final Court of Appeal related to the doctrine of justification, which does not concern us here.

I beg to invite attention also to the case of the Rev. Henry B. Wilson, which was decided at the same time by the same Court. He, too, was charged with affirming that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were not written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that they were not necessarily at all the Word of God.

The Court heid—

1.—That the framers of the Articles have not used the word "inspiration" as applied to the Holy Scriptures; nor have they laid down anything as to the nature, extent or limits of that operation of the Holy Spirit. (Id. p. 99.) It follows, if this be true, that no particular theory of inspiration can be imposed upon the ministers of the church. But it does not follow that they are at liberty to teach any theory which deprives the scriptures of the place distinctly assigned them as the supreme and final authority in questions of faith and morals.

2.—That the proposition that every part of the Scriptures was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit is not it to be found either in the Articles or hany of the ormularies of the Church; and hence that it was not a contradiction of the doctrine of the Church to affirm that any part of the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, upon any subject whatever, however unconnected with religious faith and moral daty, was not written under the inspiration of the three Lords.

miconnected with religious faith and moral day, was not written under the ins_iration of the Holy Spirit. (Id p. 98.)

Now, waiving the fact that two out of the three Lords spiritual who sat upon the sourt, the Archbishop, of Canterbury (Dr. Lougley) and the Archbishop of York (Dr. Thompson), dissented from the opinion just quoted in both the cases on which judgment was pronounced, and allowing it to stand unchasined as the decision of the highest Ecclesiastical Court in the Church of England, let these things be noted:

1.—That this decision does not touch the inspiration and infailibility of Holy Seripture upon all questions involving "rebigious faith" and "moral duty"—which is all that even such conservative scholars as Bishop Harold Browne and Bishop Ellicott contend for.

2.—That it gives no grounds by its very cautious statement. In a case which in England has the nature of a criminal procedure, for claiming that it is lawful to deny the predictive character of Hebrew prophecy, or to question the reality of the miracles marrated in the Bible, much less to represent Christianity as a natural evolution from below rather than a supernatural revelation from above, or to cast don't upon the miraculous conception of Jesus by the Holy Ghost, or to teach a doctrine of the person of Christ scarcely distinguishable from Unitarianism. I submit, sir, that even upon the basis of this famous judgment, the Anglean Church still stands firm in her adhesion to that Bible as the supreme court of appeal in all questions of faith and morals. Very respectfully.

New Fork, March 8, 1884.

R. H. McKim.

SECTS AND NEWS. In the Editor of The Tribune,

SIR: Allow me to protest against the expression you used in an editorial in your issue of the 9th, when you spoke of the Corning outrage resulting from the use of "a wheel of fortune at a church fair." That expression is calculated to convey to the average reader that it was some Protestant church which was engaged in gambling. t is a well-known fact that Protestant Christians are op sed to gambling in every form, and no gambling is al. owed at their fairs, while at the fairs of Roman Catholic churches it is a very common occurrence. The "wheel of ortune " was in use at the fair of a Romish church at Corning, and you should have so stated it, and not case uspicion on innocent churches by the manner in which you expressed yourself. I have noticed that it is getting to be quite a common

practice among the newspapers, when anything of an un-pleasant nature is to be published against a church, that pleasant nature is to be published against a church, that if it should happen to be Romish that fact is invariably suppressed, while if it should happen to be a Presbyterian or Methodist church, that fact is made the more con-spicuous. Is that just? should a church guilty of a wrong be protected by suppressing its name at the ex-pense of casting suspicion on innocent churches? Another practice of the press: If a defaulter or a rascal happened to be a member of a Protestant church, it is pense of casting suspicion on innocess characters.

Another practice of the press: If a defaulter or a rascal happened to be a member of a Protestant church, it is so published and gloated over, whereas if he happened to be a member of the Roman Catholie Church or a member of no church at all, then that fact is carefully suppressed; I sit possible that a newspaper is afraid of losing some votes by telling the truth at all times! Please excuse my apparent hareh strictures.

A TRIBUNE READER.

Cleviand, Ohio, March 10, 1884.

INSURANCE IN FOREIGN COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It is well known that owners of merchandise, carrying large amounts under one roof, have great difficulty in covering the same in fire insurance companies authorized under our State laws, and are compelled to take policies in Europe and in other States. This is designated as "underground" underwriting, or an in-fraction of the law; but that conveys an unfair imputa-tion upon a large class of high-minded and worthy merchants. It is true that a large number of merchants of this city, having correspondents in Europe, do get their insurance abroad and in companies that have never had agents in this city. This is done because there is a had agents in this city. This is done because there is a feeling of surety in the event of a large fire. One example of the advantages of this course is furnished by a large dry-good firm in Boston shat made it a rule to get insurance in companies outside of that city, often giving preference to companies of a small capital in obscure fowns. In the late large fire there they recovered nearly all their insurance in foreign companies; whereas the payments of the Boston companies were delayed by Insolvency, and the dividend on the whole of these companies was only about 60 per cent of the sum insured.

New-York, Feb. 8.

DRUNKENNESS IN A PROHIBITION STATE. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Hon. Thomos W. Pittman, of New-York, has created a sensation in this section of Maine by his series of lectures on intemperance and crime, and has given some startling statistics. In Portland last year there were 2,250 arrests, 1,424 being for drunkenness and drunken brawls. Mr. Pittman exposed the private club State, and showed how easily liquor can be procured both privately and publicly in all the large towns, and demonprivately and publicy in an the large towns, and defined strated that Prohibition does not prohibit, unless sustained by an emphatic public sentiment. His statements rela-tive to the open violation of the Maine law and the in-crease of drunkenness in the State have created profound uneasiness among the Prohibitionists. Sanford, Me., March 11, 1884. FOHN T. VINE.

COMPARATIVES SIZES OF NAVIES. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Which country has the larger navy, Eng-

land or Russia ? Alliance, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1884. (The forces of the British, Russian and American navies are as follows:

British, Russian, American, 146 90

No. of vessels. British. Russian.

No. of yessels. 310 140
No. of guns. 2,108 659
No. of officers. 4,964 8,182
No. of seamen 58,050 38,986 The British navy is, therefore, much larger than that of Russia, and either of them many times

larger than that of the United States .- Ed. | WORTH TWICE AS MUCH AS "THE TIMES,"

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: You will please discontinue THE SEMI-WEERLY. My nephew George is a subscriber to The New-Tork Times, a paper which ought to leave the ranks of the Republican party. His subscription will expire April 3, 1894, and then I will subscribe for THE DAILY TRIBUNE, a paper that is worth twice as much as The Times. We want a paper that is a good sound exponent of Republican opinions, and The TRIBUNE has reached that standard. It has the largest circulation among the

best class of people in our town, and it will continue to have, no matter what the subscription price is. IACOR CREVELING, Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., March 11, 1884.

THE FOURTH BARREL OF DEMOCRACY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I observe that you style the Democratie party the "three-barrel party," because it depends for success upon the money barrel, the whiskey barrel and the oil barrel. You make no mention of another barrel which has contributed equally with the three named by you to Democratic successes in the past, namely, the gun barrel, It is the reliance of Democratic statesmen for securing \$\circ{\circ}\$ 50id South "in the future as it has been heretofore, and without it their prospects would be gloomy indeed.

Brooklyn, March I, 1884.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- For New-England, cloudy weather and rain, southeasterly shifting to south westerly winds, lower barometer, higher temperature. For the Middle Atlantic States, continued rain followed

by warmer partly cloudy weather, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather preceded by light rain in the southern and eastern part, slight rise in temperature, southerly winds becoming variable. For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather and rain, southerly shifting to westerly winds, falling followed by rising temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morang. Night. 19345678910121284567891011



The diagram shows the harametrical ractations in this city by seath of hubbs. The perpendicular lines after divisions of time for the is hour preceding midsight, the irregular white time represents the oscillation by the marcury during those hubbs, the broken the elected line represents the exclusions in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer as Headury Pharmacy, and Breakway.

Terrore Oppice March 24 -1 a.m -The movement in the barometer yesterday was downward. Clear and fair weather was followed by cloudy weather, with .15 of an nch of rain. The temperature ranged between 42° and 50°, the average (47°) being 174° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 1° lower than on Saturday.

Cloudy weather and light rain, followed by warmer and fair or clear weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

Prudently get rid of your cold by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia, Lundborg's Perfume, Marechai Niel Rosa, Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Volest, Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Coconine promotes the growth and beauty of the hafr and enders it dark and glossy.

MARRIED. TORRIGIANI-FRY-On February 24, in Florence, Italy, Namne McClellan, daughter of Horace B. Fry, to Marchest Carlo Torrigiam, of Florence.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

BOGART-At Brooklyn, March 22, Ada L. wife of Engane BOGART—At Brooklyn, March 25, Add 15, March 24, Bogart, aged 29.
Funeral from Brookville Reformed Church, Monday, March 24, at 1 o'clock.
Carriares will be at Glen Head Station on arrival of 9 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.
COFFIN—In Brooklyn on Saturday, March 22, at the restdence of her brother in-law, James H. Bostwick, in the Sid year of her age, Mrs. Eliza Barcett Coffin, wholey of Capitain Charles Coffin, and daughter of the late. Capitain Jared Garding of Nantucket.

dner, of Nantucket, Funeral acryless at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-ave, and Pacificst, Monday, 24th inst., at 11 a.m. Nactucket papers please copy.

CISCO - At his residence, had 5th-ave., on Sunday merning, March 23, John J. Cisco. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-at., on Wednesday morning next, 25th inst. at 19 o'clock. it is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent.

ELLIS—March 22, Mary A. S. Ellis, widow of the late Richmond Ellis, in her 78th year.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons. Charles R. and Henry C. Ellis, are invited to attend the funeral societies, at her late residence. 208 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn., on Tuesday, March 25, at 5 o'clock p. in.

Burial private. FRANKLIN-At Hobokeu, on March 20, 1884, Catherine, widow of the late George W. Franklin, in her 77d year. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 24, 1984, from her late residence, 288 Bioomichid-st, Hoboken, at 2 p. m.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

HALLOCK—At his residence, 228 East 50th-st., Saturday, March 22, Edward J. Hallock, Ph. D.
Funeral at Peekskill, Monday afternoon.

HUTCHINSON—On Saturday afternoon, March 22, Margaret B., widow of James Hutchinson, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William J. Hutchinson, No. 4 West 58th-st, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 23.

Please omnt flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

Please omit flowers.

HURFT—At Windsor Hotel, early Sunday morning, March 23, F. W. Hurtt, in the 52d year of his age.

Intermentat Woodlawn.

MARSH—Suddenly, at his late residence, 319 Adelphi-sa, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., Edward H. March, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clook, in the Clinton Arenne Congregational Church, cerner Lafayotte and Clinton aves, Brooklyn.

process Latayotte and Chinon aves, 1800atyn.

PRALL-Al Paterson, N.J. Sunday, March 23, Lilian Poster Clapp, daughter of Thaddeus Clapp, of Pittsheid, Mass., and wife of William Prall

Pinneral services at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, at 10:45

a.m. Tuceday, March 25,

Laterment at Pittsheid. Interment at Pittsheid.

ROOF-On Sunday, March 23, Waiter A. Roof, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Dr. Stephen, W. Roof, No. 233 West 23d-st, on Wednesday, March 26, as half-past 1 o'clock.

Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

RIPLEY-Friday, March 21, at the residence of her parents, 17e Hicks-st., Brooklyn, of moningitis, Buth, youngest child of George H. and Mary C. Ripsey, aged 21 mouths and 17

Funeral private.

TOWNSEND-Sunday morning, March 23, Henry L., son of Elizabeth L and the late Thomas J. Townsend.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the readlence of his mother, 110 East 17th-st., Wednesday, March 26, at 9:30 a.m.

VAN WINKLE-ON Saturday, March 22, Lucinda A. Van Winkle.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her brother. Albert Van Winkle, 321 West 92d-st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5:30 o'clock in the atternoon.

Friends will kindly omit flowers.

NOTICE.—The members of the Republican XXIst Assembly District Committee are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late associate, William H. Merson, this day, at 1 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, 993 Park ave.

Jas. E. Schutler, Sec y. Gro. R. Catheaar, President.

Special Notices.

Artistic Memorials.

The NEW-ENGLAND GRANTIE WOLKS, Hartfort, Coraguaries and Workshops, Westerly, R. L.

Finemoniansonal and building work in Granta. Drawings and softmates furnished without charge, Corresponding to the letted N. Y. Office, 1,521 Bway. C. W. CANPIELD, Art.

Abandon CATHETERS, SOUNDS, CAUTERIZATION, cutting and all treatment which does not cure strictures, bladder, Richey and urinary affections in a short time, as long standing cases terminate in prostate chard. Bright's and heart diseases. We cure such patients daily who had suffered hortiby for years under other physicians. Our New-York physician is at the office, I, 193 Broadway, days, evenings and Sunday forecooms. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MEDICAL BUREAU. Artistic Memorials.

A Delicate Perinne.

Non-effensive to the most refined, is imparted to LACES, GLOVES and NOTE PAPER, by MASSEY'S PLOREN, TINE VIOLET ORRIS, originated by 'ASWELL, MASSEY & CO., Chemiste, 1,121 Brossway and 575 5th Ave., N. Y.

TINE VIOLET ORRIS, originated by CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., Chomiste, 1,121 Broosway and 573 Sth-ave., N. Y.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer in order to secure specify delivery at destination, as all transatiantic mains are forwarded by the fastest ressels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending March 19 will cose at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At 12:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Oity of Chester, via Queenstown detters must be directed per City of Chester "p. at 7:30 p. m. for Para and Pernambuco, Brazil, per s. s. Theresins, via Baltimore.

TUESDAY—At 10:30 p. m. for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island, per s. s. Santo Domingo, at 1 p. m. for Jamaica, Savanilla, etc., Limon and Greynown, per s. s. Liney P. Miller, via New Orleans, s. Paida, via Southampton and Branen of Harders, and Invited and Invited and Greynor per s. Liney P. Miller, via New Orleans, s. Paida, via Southampton and Branen of the per price of the directed "per Funda and Art Santon Company of the Compan

PRIDAY-As I p. m. for Porto theo direct, per a. a. Andes, at 7:30 p. m. for Vera Crus direct, per a. a. Waitiney, via New-Orieans.

SATURDAY-As I a. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas, for Staril, and the La Plata countries, via Brazil, per a. a. Advance, via Newport News, at 4 a. m. for Europe, per a. a. Advance, via Newport News, at 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. o. roggo, via Queenstown letters for Germany, etc., must be directed "per Oregon") at 4 a. m. for Scotland direct, per a. a. Solivia, via Glasgow Getters must be directed "per Bolivia"; at 4 a. m. for Belgium direct, per a. a. Westernland, via Antwerp; at 11 a. m. for Germany, etc., per s. a. Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen desters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Neckar"; at 12 m. for Europe, per a. a. City of Chicago, via Queenstown; at 130 p. m. for Cuba and Forto flico, per a. a. Nagara, via Havana.

Mails for China and Japan. per a. a. City of Toxio (via San Francisco), close here April 'ô at 6 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, sandwich and Fill Islands, per a. a. Zealandia via San Francisco), close here April 'ô at 6 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of a. a. City of Berlin with British mails for Australia).

*The schedule of closing of traus-Pacific mails is arranged on

*The schedule of closing of trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to san Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on THE at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY O. PEARSON, Postmastan Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 21, 1884.

received an order for ten more guns for the Chinese Gov-